

"It would hearten our people and would let the empire and the world know that our rulers had the courage to act in a way to which I believe we have a legal and moral right."

Hicks Press Figures.

Foreign Secretary Grey opened his speech by saying it was a difficult and complicated subject which the House had under consideration and gathered from the debate that there was a real misapprehension concerning the amount of trade passing into Germany and regarding what this government was doing to stop that trade. The figures given in the press had created a grotesque impression in regard to the amount of leakage, and would not bear investigation. He asserted that the attack founded on these figures did great injustice to the government, for these figures did not take into consideration the fact that in many cases exports from the United States had merely made good supplies which neutrals formerly drew from Germany. The figures given for exports dealt only with goods which left the United States and gave no information concerning their arrival.

Sir Edward referred, as an example, to the case of meat cargoes consigned to neutral countries and now before English prize courts. He proceeded to analyze some of the published figures in order to demonstrate that they were misleading.

Leakage Is Expected.

With regard to wheat, the Foreign Secretary showed that so far from Scandinavia and Holland having sent 31,000,000 bushels into Germany, those countries had not imported more than their normal requirements, and he emphasized that under any system, whether there was a blockade or not, there must be some leakage. That leakage, however, had been less than might have been expected.

Sir Edward warmly repudiated the suggestion that the Foreign Office was hampering the navy, and he explained in length the method of dealing with cargoes brought into British ports.

The contraband committee, which includes two representatives of the Admiralty, the speaker said, had done its work admirably, and during the last year there were only three cases in which ships were dealt with without consulting the committee.

Sir Edward said it was time these attacks ceased, for they must have a dispiriting effect on the navy, because they led the navy to suppose its work was being undone by another department. Continuing, Sir Edward said:

"The task of the Foreign Office is a burdensome one. It has to do its best to retain the good will of neutrals and secure that the source of certain supplies for ourselves and our allies be not cut off. At the same time it has to explain, justify and defend our interference with neutral trade. If we are to establish a line of conduct which we must do consistently with the rights of neutrals, and we must let through bona fide vessels for neutral ports.

Unable to Do More.

"That is the intention of the supporters of the blockade resolution, and that is what is actually being done. We are unable to do more than attempt to stop all goods entering or leaving Germany, and that is being done.

"We are applying the doctrine of continental blockade," Sir Edward Grey said. "We quite agree that we want common action with our allies, and that is what we had with France when the Order in Council was issued.

"We are going to answer the last United States note, but in the first instance in consultation with the French government. That consultation is now taking place, and consultations with other allies who are concerned in the carrying out of our policy may follow.

"With regard to neutrals, the government is perfectly ready to examine any proposal of carrying out our declared policy of stopping enemy trade than the one now adopted which might be more convenient and more agreeable in practice, so long as it was effective.

"I would say to neutrals that we cannot abandon our rights of interference with enemy trade and can exercise that right with complete indifference to the one main question:

"Do they admit our right to apply to the full principles applied by the American government in the Civil War according to the order of conditions, and to do our best to prevent trade reaching the enemy through neutrals?"

Neutrals Are Bound.

"If they answer 'Yes' as they are bound in fairness to do, then I would say let them do their best to make it easy for us to distinguish."

"If they answer that we are not entitled to prevent trade with the enemy, and if the neutral countries take that line, it would be a departure from neutrality. I do not understand that they will take that line. It is quite true there were things in the last American note which conceded what could have rendered it impossible for Great Britain to prevent goods, even contraband, going wholesale to the enemy, but I don't understand that that is the attitude of the United States or any other neutrals."

Sir Edward Grey in scathing terms contrasted Germany's attitude in regard to neutrals with the British attitude.

"If there was a war in which we and our Allies could employ recognized belligerent rights to their utmost extent it was this war. What would have been said by neutrals if we had done what Germany has done?"

Sir Edward Grey Protests.

The Foreign Secretary made considerable use of the figures given in the statement issued yesterday and warmly protested against the injustice done the government by misleading statistics published in the press. The government, he said, was being doubly attacked, by neutrals, especially the United States, for detaining goods in prize courts, and by the press, on the ground that those selfsame goods had reached the enemy.

His contention was that the utmost ingenuity would be required to prevent smuggling, and in this connection he mentioned the name of Lord Farrington, who before he was elevated to the peerage was Sir Alexander Henderson.

Will Show Report Privately.

Queried as to whether the House might see the report, Sir Edward replied that it would be impossible to publish the report without giving information to the enemy, which would reduce the power of getting further information, but he had no objection to those interested perusing the report.

To the question as to whether the decision of the contraband committee could be overridden the Secretary replied in the affirmative and instanced the case of the steamer Stockholm, which was of extreme interest to Sweden. The steamer had been seized while making her passage on the service of a neutral, but on the request of the Swedish government was released on the government giving the required assurances respecting the despatch of her cargo.

On the general question he said that the government was trying to avoid friction with the neutrals by securing agreements, not with the governments, but with the traders, to facilitate and encourage goods. He laid stress on the fact that Great Britain had a duty toward the Allies in this matter.

Delusions that have kept Mrs. Lena Smit under the care of a nurse for many months yesterday prompted the woman to elude her watchers, and after hurling her eight-year-old daughter, Marion, from a second-story window of their home in a Seaside Island Hospital, to which they were taken, it was said that both would probably recover.

VON BERNSTORFF CONSULTS BERLIN

Fails to Give Lansing More Concessions at Present.

NEW PROPOSALS SENT TO GERMANY

Wilson Will Insist on Admission That Lusitania Sinking Was Illegal.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 26.—Ambassador von Bernstorff obtained to-day another week's delay in the settlement of the Lusitania case. He informed Secretary Lansing this morning that he could offer nothing better than his proposals of yesterday without consulting his government. The hitch in the negotiations is whether Germany, in offering indemnity for the 115 American lives lost, shall grant it as a favor or as an obligation. Secretary Lansing insists that Germany shall admit that the United States has demanded this indemnity as a matter of right. The German Ambassador believes nothing should be said about it either way.

Count von Bernstorff's belief is that a payment of indemnity implies an acknowledgment of obligation, which is in turn an admission that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was illegal. Secretary Lansing's objection to this view is that not long ago Ambassador von Bernstorff offered to pay indemnity provided it was expressly stated that the German government believed the torpedoing of the Lusitania legally justifiable.

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LOVE WON BLOWS FOR MRS. MOHR

Continued from page 1

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"Now will you leave my German friend alone?" he said.

"I ran out in the street, I was so frightened. I crawled back through a cellar window at 3 that morning."

Mrs. Mohr appealed to Miss Burger's father, a saloon keeper, and to her brother, Ward, her inference came to her husband's ears.

"He gave me terrible beating," she testified.

All of the doctor's property in Providence, New York, was in her name and the witness asserted, and the physician compelled her to sign it away by threatening her with a revolver.

In the summer of 1912, while she lived at Montpelier, her husband's Newport estate, she received the following letter from him. This was brought forth, she told the jury, by her wish to return to Providence:

"I am up to see the laundress, when you leave me tomorrow, don't bother about me."

"Now will you leave my German friend alone?" he said.

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